

# Measuring Fecal Contamination with Indicator Bacteria and Microbial Source Tracking

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#### **Overview**

- Background
- Fecal Indicator Bacteria
- Microbial SourceTracking
- Ongoing Science Center Work



The Clean Water Act mandates states to identify impaired waters for designated pollutants and develop a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for pollutants over certain thresholds

A list of impaired streams requiring a TMDL is named a 303(d) list



In Kentucky, numerous waterways are considered to be impaired because of fecal contamination and pathogens

Pathogens are responsible for numerous human diseases ranging from common diarrhea to hepatitis and pneumonia



#### Don't directly sample for pathogens

- A large number of pathogens exist
- Difficult to culture
- Highly infectious at very low doses
- Distributed sporadically in water



#### Fecal indicator bacteria used as proxy

- Can be easily cultured
- Have a correlation with pathogens
- Have a similar life-span as pathogens
- Examples: Escherichia coli (E. coli), total coliform, fecal coliform



#### Fecal Indicator Bacteria concentration

Filtration methods : CFU/ 100 mL

■ mTec E. coli

Modified mTec
E. coli

Enzyme substrate : MPN / 100 mL

Colilert E. coli / Total Coliforms

Colilert 18E. coli / Total Coliforms









## Colilert analytical method (enzyme substrate)

- Water
  - 8-hour holding time
  - 24-hour incubation time 35 C°
  - Processed by USGS KYWSC
- Sediment
  - 24-hour holding time
  - 24-hour incubation time 35 C<sup>o</sup>
  - Samples chilled and immediately shipped to USGS Ohio Microbiology Laboratory



#### Limitations

- Sources are unknown
- Different warm-bodied animals have dissimilar proportions of *E. coli* in their feces
- Most Fecal indicator bacteria are capable of propagating in water
- Fecal indicator bacteria can be found in bottom sediments



Knowledge of **both** host source (human and non-human) and geographic source of fecal contamination is critical for resource managers identify locations where remediation efforts will be most effective



# Microbial Source Tracking

# Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR) analytical method

 Based on concept that intestinal microbes between warm-blooded intestinal systems

Current host-specific markers or assays

General GenBac Humans qHF183

Ruminant BoBac Dog BacCan



# Microbial Source Tracking

#### qPCR sample collection

- Collected by KY WSC staff
- Chilled and shipped immediately
- Samples processed by USGS Ohio Microbiology Laboratory











THE POWER TO GET YOU MORE





















**Local producers** 

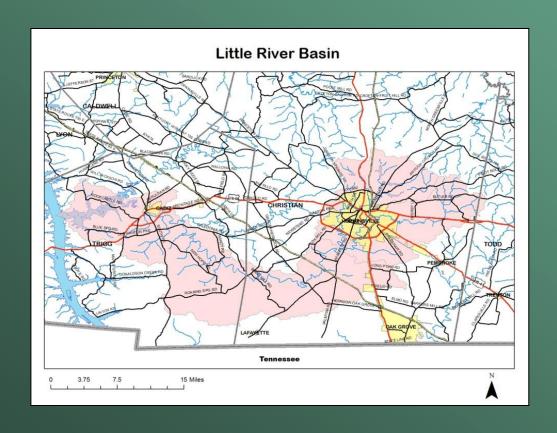






In 2009, the Kentucky Division of Water completed and approved a pathogen TMDL for portions of the Little River Basin





Little River
Basin: 600 mi<sup>2</sup>
Counties

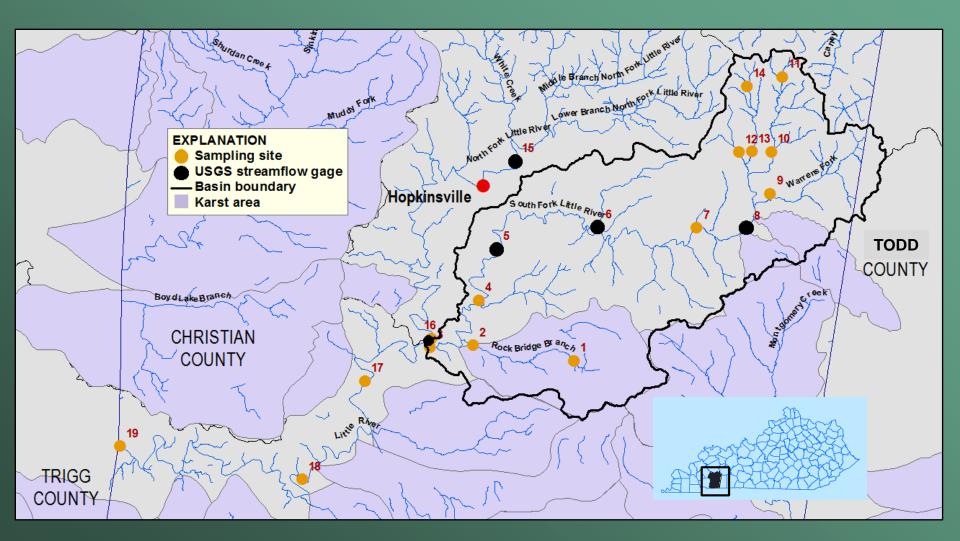
Christian,Trigg, Todd,

Mixed land-use

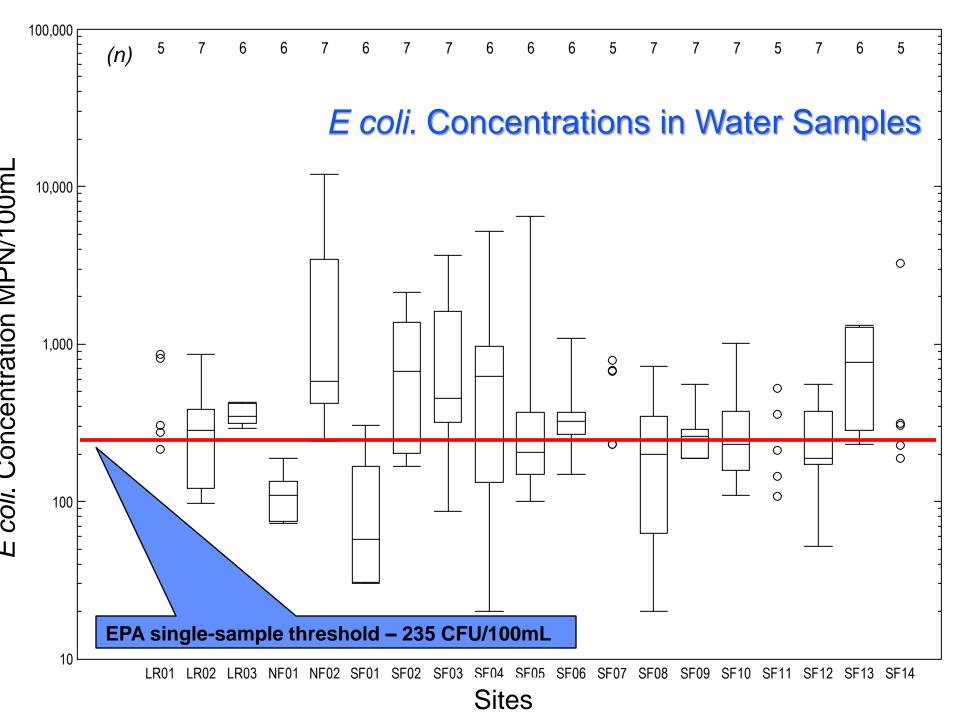


Objective: To use microbial-source tracking and fecal-indicator bacteria to identify the sources and geographic distribution of fecal contamination in the South Fork of the Little River Basin









		General	Human	Canine	Ruminant			
SAMPLE DATE	SITE	copies/100 milliliters						
9/16/2013	NF02	22,000,000	470,000	7,700	37,000			
9/17/2013	SF02	280,000	BDL	BDL	BDL			
9/17/2013	SF06	310,000	BDL	17,000	BDL			
9/17/2013	SF07	300,000	BDL	BDL	BDL			
9/19/2013	SF10	170,000	BDL	BDL	BDL			
9/17/2013	SF13	410,000	BDL	2,000	5,500			
9/19/2013	SF14	270,000	BDL	BDL BDL Below	BDL Detection Limit			

**BDL**, Below Detection Limit

Date	Sample ID	General	Human	Canine	Ruminant
9/16/2013	WWTP 1	1.63E+09	1.15E+07	3.54E+05	3.08E+06
9/16/2013	WWTP 2	1.73E+09	8.68E+06	2.77E+05	1.69E+06
9/16/2013	WWTP 3	1.58E+09	1.02E+07	3.11E+05	1.66E+06
9/16/2013	WWTP 4	1.58E+09	8.17E+06	3.06E+05	1.84E+06
9/16/2013	WWTP 5	1.49E+09	1.02E+07	2.98E+05	1.32E+06

- 2014 sample collection
- Data analysis and interpretation
- Report development
- Release of data to the public





# **Questions?**



